









Next Lesson—"Ruth and Naomi."—  
T. 1:1622. —  
Their Only Hope.  
"I believe," said Miss Olmum, sharply  
"y, [that] there should be a law against  
"Nonsense!" exclaimed Prepper  
"wry, the only hope of some women  
the teachers, for the widows at



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.  
THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The voting strength of the Democratic party has been increased some thousands. A Democratic party has been formed in the Philippines. The next step is a lecture by Mr. Bryan on the Manila luncheon.

It is learned this afternoon that efforts are being made, or will be made, to settle the differences existing between mine workers and the operators outside the commission appointed by the president, and it is said that the contemplated recess will be taken in order to give both sides a chance to get together.

The meeting of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans last week was largely taken up by a quarrel between President Gompers of the Federation and President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of steel workers. The Federation adopted a resolution asking for an increase in the wages paid to letter carriers. A resolution was introduced in favor of old age pensions, and another in favor of organizing school teachers into unions.

An exchange speaks of "tariff breeding trusts," and another, speaks of the "trust breeding tariff." It seems that they are not quite clear on the subject and are determined to "fix it somehow or other" so it will impress itself upon the mind of the average voter as a fact. If the tariff breeds trusts or the trusts breed tariff, why is the Sugar Trust so anxious to secure free sugar? That's the question.—Exchange.

It is said that the average annual incomes of some professions in this country are: Surgeons, \$2,000; physicians, \$1,750; lawyers, \$1,250; journalists, \$1,000; clerical men, \$900; artists, \$750; authors, \$500; nurses, \$300. The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. reports that its skilled miners easily earned an average of \$3.14 a day, for nine hours work which would be close to \$1,000 a year, and when they wanted to could make it \$1.06 a day, or \$1,270.78 a year. It would seem that, as a mere matter of livelihood, many men ought to leave medicine, law, the pulpit and the tripod, and go to digging coal.

Frederic Alfred Krupp, the famous gun maker and iron master, who had been in delicate health for several years, died last Saturday, of apoplexy. By his death Germany lost one of her best citizens, and his 40,000 employees a kind master and true friend, who was ever planning for their welfare and comfort. He has erected for their use nearly 6,000 comfortable houses, and gave last year nearly five millions for the insurance of his employees. He has not shone in the glittering splendor of the court, and he was not among the German nobility, but his name will be written among the nobility of human kind.

Cuba continues to be a prolific news center, and probably will continue so for a long time to come. The parties there seem to be shaping themselves into the Republican, which seeks annexation to the United States at the earliest moment, and the Radicals, who are bitterly opposed to such a thing, and determined to be a Nation in all that the word implies. The Republicans comprise substantially all of the land holders and planters, who have every reason, financial and otherwise, for becoming a part of the United States, not the least being a distance for the role of the ignorant and irresponsible mob which seeks control. This makes up its numerical strength from the tens of thousands of negroes whose fathers, or at most grandfathers were brought direct from Africa, and have had so far but the faintest taste of civilization.

Preparations are being made at Washington to carry out the president's anti-trust policy. Senator Culham is to introduce an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law which will strengthen that law, so that by it corporations may be compelled to do business on precisely the same terms in every locality without discrimination in prices, preference in services or stifling of competition. It will also provide that corporations on which the people depend for the necessities of life must supply the public needs regularly and reasonably, and must make public the full and accurate information as to their business. The president will also ask congress to strengthen the anti-trust law with the idea of prohibiting certain kinds of combinations.

## A to Has a Future.

The Detroit Tribune follows up its editorial on the agricultural possibilities of the northern part of the lower peninsula, republished in these columns yesterday, with the subjoined editorial on the future of agriculture in the upper peninsula. Its predictions for this part of the state being already in a fair way verified:

"The report in Monday's issue of the Tribune regarding the agricultural development and prospects in the northern part of the lower peninsula substantiated by facts the claims that have been made from time to time in these columns that the so-called pine barrens are reclaimable in large measure. To bring the northern peninsula into the same class is not a matter of difficulty at all. The causes which produced the conditions that brought a portion of the lower peninsula into agricultural disrepute are closely related to the causes which have operated to defame the upper peninsula. Both districts were originally attractive because of the value of the natural products. The pine forests sent men into the lower peninsula and the forests that stripped the land of timber had no interest in agricultural pursuits, no interest in the land except for the trees that grow on it, and the only purpose of those who owned it was to cut off the timber and get out to avoid the payment of taxes. To a state that must be dependent for permanent wealth on industrial and agricultural expansion such operations are not beneficial. But what was true of the lower peninsula was true in even greater degree of the upper one. There was pine and timber there too, but in addition there were iron mines and copper mines. The development of these promised immediate returns in wealth and the men engaged, had no interest whatever in any other form of development. They were well able to buy all the supplies they needed and had neither time nor inclination to bother with producing anything in the way of provisions for themselves.

The change in the upper peninsula has not been so marked and it has been more gradual than farther south, but there has been a change nevertheless, and there are prospects that the developments of the next few years will be even greater than at any time within the peninsula's history. There are now settlements devoted exclusively to agriculture and they are growing remarkably. The crops are abundant and, in all ways true of northern countries, the quality is the highest. Nature makes peculiar and ample compensation for the shortness of the growing season in the north, and it is only necessary for the farmer to work in a systematic and intelligent manner to achieve results that would startle his southern brother.

There are many thousands of acres of the farming land. All that has been worked has been found valuable and there is much that can be bought at a very low price. It has been pronounced by experts to be as good as any land in Michigan. With equal success, certainty of rainfall and the absence of many of the pests that make farming farther south uncertain, it is only a question of a short time when these lands will be taken up and the country will begin to measure up to the standard that nature set for it. That the time must be shortened by the publication of the true conditions, and sincere effort on the part of the people now resident there, is obvious.—The Daily Mining Gazette.

## A Magazine Thirty Years Old.

The Christmas (December) number of the Bellator is also the thirtieth anniversary number. To do justice to this number, which for beauty and quality touches the highest mark, it would be necessary to print the entire list of contents. It is sufficient to state that in it the best modern writers and artists are generously represented. The book contains over 230 pages with 31 full page illustrations, of which 20 are in two or more colors. The magnitude of this December number for which 725 tons of paper and six tons of ink have been used, may be understood from the fact that 91 presses running 14 hours a day, have been required to print it; the binding alone of the edition of 915,000 copies representing over 20,000,000 sections which had to be gathered individually by human hands.

Whatever may be any republican's dissatisfaction with particular items of the present tariff law, however he would like to change some of its schedules here and there, whatever his inclination to tariff revision; he

## Startling, But True.

"If every one knew what a grand medicine Dr. King's New Life Pills," writes Dr. J. F. Turner, "Doughertytown, Pa., 'you'd sell all you have in a day. Two weeks' use has made a new man of me.' Infallible for constipation, stomach and liver troubles. 25c at Dr. Fournier's drug store."

**THIS PAPER** is on file in Philadelphia at the office of the New York agent, W. W. AVERAGON, our authorized agent.

## Washington Editor.

From our regular correspondent.

### Editor AVA LANCHE—

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20, 1902. There will be no extra session of Congress for the purpose of revising the tariff, your correspondent is in a position to state positively. That there will be an extra session, following the "short session," for the purpose of enacting trust legislation is unlikely for the reason that there is every prospect that trust legislation will be enacted during the approaching session. Attorney General Knox has indicated in a general way the changes in the existing statutes which he regards as essential. Senator Culham is now in Washington preparing a digest of the present laws and a statement of how it will be necessary to amend them to meet the views of the Attorney General, and the president has indicated to many with whom he has come in contact recently that he will dwell with considerable emphasis on the subject of the trusts in his message to congress. The President has said that if no action were taken at the short session he would call an extra session but he does not anticipate any necessity for so doing.

Much interest attaches to the treaty with Cuba which the President has sent to Havana by General Bliss, whom he has appointed Minister Plenipotentiary. By an ingenious device Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Hay obviated the objection raised in Havana, that Cuba could not afford to make any reduction in her tariff because she needed all the revenue that tariff now produces. The treaty provides for no reduction of the Cuban tariff, but for an increase of Cuban duties of 50 per cent. on all goods imported from countries other than the United States. In return General Bliss is authorized to insert a provision granting to Cuba a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent. from the Dingley schedules.

It has been generally assumed that the people had expressed themselves so strongly in favor of the President's Cuban policy that there would be no question of its adoption at the coming session, but so it does not appear to be the case. Already Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, head of the best sugar trust, has come to Washington and is making preparations for continuing the campaign he conducted so successfully last winter. He has taken a house which will permit of extensive entertainment and has outlined his policy. It is alleged that his plan this year will consist of so involving Cuban reciprocity with the ratification of the other reciprocity treaties now in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that it will be impossible to ratify the one and let the other fall. As is well known, the other treaties have many enemies and the opponents of Cuban reciprocity believe they can defeat all reciprocal legislation by this means.

There are evidences that the task set General Bliss will not prove an easy one. The representatives of foreign governments in Havana are endeavoring to convince the Cuban statesmen that the island needs no concessions from this country and that when the European sugar producing countries discontinue the payment of bounties, as they will soon do, Cuba can compete with the world in the production of sugar. It is evident that if the United States is to secure a monopoly of the Cuban trade there is no time to be lost. The election of Senator Portmonroe is likely to prove another obstacle as the Senator is intensely anti-American and in his new capacity of speaker of the House of Representatives is likely to exert a considerable and dangerous influence in Havana.

Reports, concerning which the administration officials, in the absence of the President, refuse to express an opinion, are constantly reaching Washington to the effect that there is a disaffection in the republican organizations of the South, that the leaders are planning to vote for Senator Hanna at the next national convention, because they believe that the President has cut loose from the ally-white organization, etc. While unwilling to discuss this phase of the situation, Postmaster General Payne said yesterday that Mr. Roosevelt has not lost touch with the new Republicanism, but that he would not sanction any effort to further disfranchise colored voters. Referring to the removal of certain office holders in Alabama, Mr. Payne said: "The removal means that republicans, not only of the South, but every where, are not to be encouraged in assuming an attitude calculated to deprive qualified electors from the exercise of their local rights and participation in affairs growing out of those rights." As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt has never sanctioned the extreme ally-whiteism but has always held that the Republicans must do nothing to deprive the negro of his rights. On the other hand there are many republicans in the south who claim that the only hope of the party in that locality is the absolute elimination of the colored voter after which the party will command the support of the more progressive and better educated whites.

## Additional Local Matter.

### The Farmers' Institute.

Love School House, Nov. 19, '02. Editor THE AVA LANCHE.

Sir: Allow me the space in your valuable paper to our county to give to the readers an account of what was done at the one day institute held at the Love school house on the 19th, under the direction of the Co. Secretary, Hon. F. G. Adams, of Lansing, an old retired farmer of Allegan county, was our state speaker who gave us many good ideas but the most of them had been tried and found just as he recommended them to be. Although some of the farmers said they were next to them and they were glad they came.

The clover question was well discussed and well handled by Mr. Adams. He gave a talk on the different kinds of clover and finished by saying that he considered the June and the mammoth best adapted to this soil. The root crop was not taken up as L. Parker did not appear. The poultry question was next for discussion, and John Love being called on handled the question as though he knew what hens were and their value as a money maker for the farmer. He talked about the different varieties having bred the Long Shang, the Brown Lection, both single and rose comb, the Wyandotte, the Black Spanish and the Plymouth Rock. By keeping an account of everything the Plymouth Rock proved to be the best bird for the farmer for eggs, table use and market. This question brought out some new ideas which were carried home and tried by some. Adjournment for dinner.

After noon Farmers' Organization by F. G. Adams, was well listened to as some had come to hear what the Grange had done and what it was going to do for the farmers. It they were united together, and at the meeting they did hear something in this line that surprised them. Bro. Adams laid it before them in an able manner so that all could understand it.

The next question was grasses, by O. Palmer, who handled it in such a manner that our state speaker was surprised that so much had been done in different ways in experimenting in grasses. After the meeting he said that he was surprised to find the largest taken along the different lines of farming and what the farmers of Beaver Creek were doing in the way of experimenting, and especially by O. Palmer. Mr. Adams also said that the farmers of Crawford county had nothing to complain of so far as he could see. They had lots to live on and were a smart intelligent class of people and were so much farther advanced in the way of society and the necessities of life that he felt proud of the people of Crawford Co. The title was next discussed, Mr. Adams giving us some ideas on how to build, how to fill and how to feed from one, which was quite interesting. O. Palmer gave some good ideas along this line which were well listened to by the farmers and their wives.

At the evening session, the value of roots as feed for brood sows and other stock, by F. G. Adams, was listened to with great interest, for the farmers are doing quite a stroke of business in the cattle and hog line in this township and the feed for winter is the mostes essential thing. Corn is too high to feed at a profit and roots are much better as has been proven by some of our own farmers, and these we can raise very easily and cheaply. L. B. Merrill gave his ideas on the hog line and what he had done proved beyond a doubt that hogs could be fattened on bugs almost alone.

Following is the list of grains and vegetables which were shown at the institute: Mrs. Metcalf, apples, potatoes, corn, pumpkins, squash; L. Merrill, wheat, oats, barley, corn, onions; two fine Russian turnips; C. W. West, corn, potatoes. There were others who had calculated to come and bring something, but afterwards were sorry they did not. A average attendance, 33; morning session, 12; afternoon, 31; evening, 23. JOHN LOVE, Secretary.

### A Startling Surprise.

Very few people could believe in looking at A. T. Hoadley, a healthy robust blacksmith of Tilden, Indiana, that for ten years he suffered such tortures from Rheumatism, as few could endure and live. But a wonderful change followed his taking Quaker Kidney Pills. "These pills cured me," he writes, "and I have not felt a twinge in over a year." They regulate the kidneys, purify the blood and cure Rheumatism, Neuritis, Nervousness, improve digestion, and give perfect health. Try them. Only 50 cents, at Fournier's Drug Store.

The next Michigan Legislature will be as follows: Senate—Republicans 20, Democrats 3. House—Republicans 38, Democrats 12.

The state forestry commission is having planted in its Rosecommon county preserve seeds for 2,000 walnut and North Carolina poplar tree, and is engaged in collecting cottonwood and butternut seeds.

### Look in Thirteen.

By sending 13 miles Wm. Spirey, of Walton Furnace, Vt., got a box of Buckle's Arnica Salve, that entirely cured a Fever Sore on his leg, that nothing else could. Positively cures Bruises, Felons, Ulcers, Eruptions, Bolls, Burns, Corns and Piles. Only 25c. Guaranteed by Dr. Fournier, druggist.

## DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA. Made only by Dr. Hadden Metcalf, of Chicago, and sold only by him. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 15 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

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Farmers, call, and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby. We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

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## OUR GOODS

Are moving fast! Why? Because the slaughtering prices we sell them at, is tempting for the most careful buyer. What is a bargain? It is something you buy for less than it is worth, and that is just what you can do at our store, while the goods last. Remember, every article in our store must be sold, and during this sale you can buy more goods at our store for \$1.00 than elsewhere for \$1.50; so be wise and don't fail to visit our store. It's not what you earn what makes you rich, it is what you save. Read the great bargains we offer. Positively every article sold as advertised.

5 dozen Men's all wool Jersey pants, worth \$2.00, for \$1.40.	Apron Gingham, 4 1/2-2c a yard.
Men's \$15.00 Overcoats, for \$9.50.	Cotton, extra heavy, 4 1/2-2c a yard.
Men's \$12.00 Overcoats, for \$9.00.	San Silk, all colors, 1c a spool.
Men's \$8.00 Overcoats, for 6.00.	Towels, extra large size, 9c each.
Boys' Overcoats at 1-3 off the regular price.	Window Shades, 7c each.
Boys' Reefers, worth \$2.00, at 1.00, size 2-8.	Window Shades, 25c quality, 19c.
Men's Mule Skin Mittens, lined, 19c.	Heavy Elderdown in pink, white, blue and red, 15c a yard.
Men's 40 Gloves do 19c.	Silkonia, 10c quality, pretty patterns, 8c a yard.
Men's Negligee Shirts, in handsome patterns, all sizes, from 11 to 17, 50c quality, at 39c.	Ladies Vests, fleece lined, heavy, 22c each.
Men's Socks at 3c, 5c, 10c and 25c a pair.	Men's fleece lined shirts, heavy, at 32c.
All our Men's \$1.00 and 1.25 Shirts sizes 14 to 17, at 70c.	Men's Overalls, 42c a pair.
Men's \$1.25 Suspenders, in red, blue and black, 89c.	Men's Working Pants, 60c a pair.
Silk Thread, 300 yard spools, 8c.	Men's Duck Coats, heavy 90c.
Cotton Yarn, 4c a roll.	Men's Mackintoshes water proof, worth \$3.00 at 99c, in small sizes only.
Skirt Lining, all colors, 3c a yard.	Men's home made mittens 42c a pair.
Outing Flannel, 4c a yard.	Blankets, large size, 49c a pair.
Dark Priests, 4c a yard.	Comforters, extra heavy, worth \$1.25 for 99c a pair.
Crash Toweling, 3c a yard.	

# JULIUS ABLOWITZ,

Kramer Brothers, Managers.

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchant, Strictly One Price.

The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

## Wanted, Salesmen.

We pay our men from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per month and expenses. We mean business, no triflers need apply. Write at once, and secure best territory.

**N. C. BEACHY,**  
Flower City Nurseries,  
10213, 10w., Rochester, New York.

## TO OUR READERS.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.

**The Crawford Ayvalanche.**

—AND—

**The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.**

**BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.65.**

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Ayvalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

# THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"


TOLEDO, OHIO.

New Presses, New Stereotype Plant, New and Modern Appliances in every department. Enlargement of building to four times its present size.

Before the close of 1902 the Toledo Blade will be installed in its new building, with a modern plant and equipment with facilities equal to any publication between New York and Chicago. It is the only weekly newspaper edited easily for every state and territory. The news of the world so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 175,000 yearly subscribers and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news the Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year.

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INTEREST is being displayed in the Toledo Blade. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains and a 30 calibre bullet weighing 250 grains were shot through the paper. Small holes can not always be depended upon. The Toledo Blade is published by The Toledo Blade Co., 1505 Superior Ave., Toledo, Ohio. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 5 cents.

**THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.**  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

## Sheriff's Execution Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, dated the 19th day of September, A. D. 1902, to me directed and delivered, in favor of Melvin A. Bates, Richard D. Conline, Thorngren, Ambjornson and Fred Nairn, co-partners, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Henry Zierke, I did on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1902, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of said Henry Zierke in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Crawford and state of Michigan to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situated in the township of Grayling, County of Crawford, and state of Michigan known and described as Lots two (2) and three (3) Sec. 22, Town 26, N. R. 4 west, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said County of Crawford, state of Michigan is held, on Saturday, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1902, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

**GEO. E. OWEN,**  
Sheriff of Crawford Co., Mich.  
**O. PALMER,**  
Attorney for Plaintiff.  
Dated this 19th day of September, A. D. 1902. 002-74

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"

TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.		
LV. GRAYLING.	AR. AT MICHIGAN W.	
Michigan Express, 4:15 P. M.	4:50 P. M.	
Michigan Exp., 4:40 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	
Way Freight, 3:30 A. M.	5:10 A. M.	
Accommodation, D. P. 2:20 A. M.	2:40 P. M.	

GOING SOUTH.		
AR. AT DAY CITY.		
Detroit Express, 2:10 P. M.	5:15 P. M.	
N. Y. Express, 1:40 A. M.	5:10 A. M.	
Accommodation, 6:30 A. M.	6:50 A. M.	
O. W. RUGGLES,		
A. W. CAMPBELL,	Gen. Pass. Agent,	

## Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Table No. 3.

Trains run by Nickel Plate Northern or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic	Stations.	Alma
Accommodation	Mixed.	Mixed.
P. M.		P. M.
4:40 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12:00
	Assault River	
4:57	Mudhead	11:48
5:10	Deward	11:35
	Manistee River	
5:20	Blue Lake Jet.	11:23
	Crooked Lake	
	Huo Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
5:25	Manistee Road	11:10
5:35	Lake Harold	11:00
	Alma	10:50
5:50	Alma	10:40
6:05	Green River	10:34
6:21	Jordan River	10:20
6:23	E. J. & S. Crossing	10:10
6:40 Arr.	South Arm, Dep.	10:00
P. M.	East Jordan.	A. M.

Trains will stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where (?) is shown.



## The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1902.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Remember the Farmers' Institute at Grayling, Dec. 2d and 3d.

Look out for the Handkerchief Bazaar, Dec. 13.

Genuine Carhartt overalls, union made, 75c. a pair at J. Abowitz.

The "Avalanche" and Carlton's "Everywhere" for \$1.25 per year.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

All paid up subscribers can get the Weekly Toledo Blade for 25c a year.

Wait, and buy your Christmas Handkerchiefs at the Y. P. S. C. E. Bazaar, Dec. 13th.

The store of S. H. & Co. will be closed Nov. 29th, on account of taking inventory.

J. Leahy, the optician, has an ad. in this issue. He will be at Dr. Inley's office Nov. 26-27.

Attend the Grangers dance at the Opera House, on Thanksgiving, afternoon and evening.

We have a few ladies' collarettes to close out at 1-2 price. J. Abowitz.

Olaf Sorenson is carrying his arm in a sling, the effect of being kicked by a horse.

Election of officers at the next regular meeting of the W. R. C. A full attendance is requested.

Ladies' outing flannel night robes, handsomely trimmed at 99c., \$1.25 and \$1.75 each at J. Abowitz.

Save half of your wood by buying an Air-Tight Heater, at S. H. & Co's.

The press speaks of the dramatic selections of Miss Gilkey as among the finest before the public.

O. B. Shook has bought the cozy residence of the late Mrs. Sara Russell, on Ionia street, and has moved there for a home.

If you enjoy a good laugh do not fail to hear Miss Gilkey in her humorous selections at the M. E. church Tuesday evening Dec. 2.

Chas. Butler of Jackson, came north after stock, last week, and stayed here over Sunday with old friends.

If you wish to keep warm next winter, buy an Air-Tight Heater at S. H. & Co's.

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

All our ladies' dress and walking skirts to be closed out at greatly reduced prices. J. Abowitz.

Mrs. J. Foreman has been suddenly called away to Onondaga, N. Y., on account of the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. A. Peters.

The best thing yet. The AVA-LANCHE and the Toledo Blade for \$1.25 a year. The two best weekly papers published.

Mrs. Chas. Blockhoff has gone to Flint, to eat her turkey with Arlington and his wife. She will visit Mrs. S. G. Taylor, her daughter, at Vernon, before her return.

The store of S. H. & Co. will be closed Nov. 29th, on account of taking inventory.

A handsome line of ladies' shirt waists in all sizes and colors at 90c., \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$6.00 at J. Abowitz.

A number of our local weather prophets are predicting an open winter, but the deer hunters would like to see it go shut. The absence of snow makes it difficult to get the game.

A night cap social was held at the residence of John Love, in Beaver Creek, last week, for the benefit of Rev. S. Stevens. The net receipts of the social were \$10.00.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold a Handkerchief Bazaar at the building lately vacated by Julius Kramer, Dec. 13th. All sorts and sizes will be on sale. Come and buy.

The Minneapolis Tribune speaks of Miss Maude Lizette Gilkey as an artist of magnetic and graceful presence who never fails to hold the attention of her audience from start to finish.

A rare treat awaits the people of Roscommon, at the Opera House, where the Grayling High School class will put on the boards the funny drama, "The Deacon," on Friday evening, Nov. 28th. The play was a complete success in Grayling.

Miss Agnes E. Smith, daughter of the late Millard Smith, of this place was married in Toledo, last week, to Garret B. Lovelace, of that city.

It brings to the little ones that priceless gift of healthy flesh, solid bone and muscle. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. L. Fournier.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph says of Miss Gilkey, who will appear in the M. E. church Dec. 2: "Her enunciation and articulation are well nigh faultless and she is well up in all the arts and graces of her profession."

The Crawford Co. Grange will give a dance at the opera house Thanksgiving, Nov. 27, afternoon and evening. Supper at the G. A. R. hall. All are invited to attend.

By order of Committee.

It is said that every bride has many friends, but in a few years they dwindle down to one. That's Rocky Mountain Tea. Makes and keeps her well. 35c. L. Fournier.

We wish a thousand of our citizens would follow the good example of N. P. Olson, and subscribe for four extra copies of the "Avalanche" for friends in other states. It saves a lot of letter writing.

Wrinkles are smoothed away by its healing touch. Brain tired and distressed people will find a cure in Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. Lucien Fournier.

It is reported that the Hanson Lumber Co's plant here is about to change hands, and that R. Meister and S. G. Gates, both of Bay City, are endeavoring to secure control. H. Lord, who owns and operates the shingle mill, is going away and wants to dispose of his machinery. We hope that Mr. Gates may be the purchaser. —Roscommon News.

The State Forestry Commission has fenced in the 1-4 of section 36, T. 25 N. R. 4 W., with a three wire fence, and we hear have planted a few tree seeds. If it has taken all this year, to do that much how long will it take to grow merchantable timber on the balance of the 55,000 acres now in their charge, to say nothing of the 200,000 acres or more, that they are now asking for.

The correspondent of the "Detroit Evening News" and the reporter of the "Times Herald" of West Branch, must have been off their base. In their account of the foot ball game last week. Unprejudiced parties say they never witnessed as rabid a game as put up by the West Branch team, assisted by all the rough element of that village. The better class of their people condemn the action of their team as well as the toughness who helped them in every rush during the last half, without which they would not have been in it.

The two-day Farmers Institute for this county will be held at Grayling December 2d and 3d. These meetings are conducted under the joint auspices of the local county institute Society and the State Board of Agriculture. Several state speakers have been provided, and these are men who have made a mark on their own farms as successful practical farmers. The local speakers have also been chosen with care, and our readers, who are interested in agriculture in any of its lines, can not spend two days to better advantage than in attending at these meetings. At the evening session the topics that will be considered are such as should interest every citizen, and the young people especially will be benefited by attending the meetings.

#### Asleep Amidst Flames.

Breaking into a blazing home, some firemen lately dragged the sleeping inmates from death. Fancied security, and death near. It's that way when you neglect coughs and colds. Don't do it. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, gives perfect protection against all Throat, Chest and Lung Troubles. Keep it near and avoid suffering death, and doctor's bills. A teaspoonful stops a late cough, persistent use the most stubborn. Harmless and nice tasting, it's guaranteed to satisfy by L. Fournier. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free.

The teachers' institute under the management of W. N. Ferris, of Big Rapids, and A. R. Lightfoot, Co. Commissioner of Schools of Mecosta Co., will be held in the Grayling high school room during the week commencing Dec. 1st.

An interesting program has been prepared and we trust every teacher in the county will endeavor to be present at all the sessions.

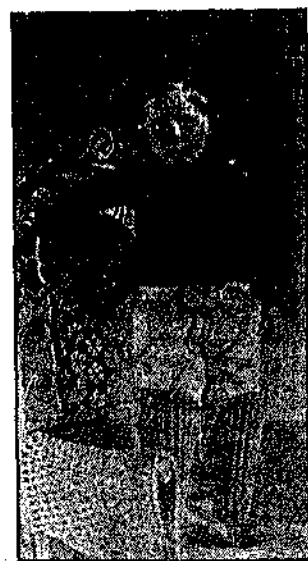
The law providing that schools shall be dismissed leaves you without an excuse to remain away.

Whatever increases the teacher's efficiency, benefits the school so that time thus spent is not lost.

We cordially invite the public and especially the young people of our county to attend any or all of the sessions.

Strangers, or any desiring boarding places found for them should communicate early with the local committee.

FLORA M. MARVIN,  
Local Committee



(MASTER STANLEY INLEY, Mascot.)

#### The Foot Ball Game.

Last Thursday, November the 20, nearly 200 of the citizens of Grayling, including the band, went on a special to West Branch, to see the Grayling foot ball team defend their championship, which had been gained when they defeated West Branch, October 21st.

The crowd had hardly been in town half an hour, when the West Branch team began to dictate to our boys who should play and who should not, and when we told them that we would play the team that we had practiced, they said the game was off, but when they saw that we would not be run over they finally decided to play our regular team.

The game was called at about 3 o'clock. West Branch won the toss, and we had to kick off to them, but they did not advance the ball very far before it was downed. They tried to make their gains, but our boys proved to strong for them. So the ball was forfeited to Grayling, who were so powerful that they pushed West Branch back, and in nine minutes actual time from kick off they had made their touch-down. West Branch had to kick off to Grayling, who carried the ball about ten yards and then lined up and again started pushing West Branch back by a series of winning shifts, which were far too powerful for West Branch to withstand.

They ball was on the side of the field, and when Grayling tried to work their line bulks of the crowd even backed up the West Branch line, so that our boys lost the ball for the first time. West Branch at once tried to buck the line and other plays, but were not very successful, so one of the West Branch prize fighters, while in a mix-up slugged one of our players, intentionally, making his nose bleed very freely. He said nothing, for he knew that was all that could be expected from such cattle as West Branch were showing themselves to be.

Mr. Simmons, of Gaylord, had been referee during the first half, and had been square to both sides, but in the second half West Branch put in White, of their own town, who made his brags at the start that they would win if they put him in.

In the second half West Branch, seeing that they could never win by a square game, began trying to break the neck of the Quarter Back, and completely disabling the Half Back. They tried one play that they had been practicing for weeks, expecting to win by throwing their R. End over the line, but it didn't work, for he was caught by our man that backed up the line, and he was let down very easy, when we could have thrown him hard enough to break his neck.

Grayling held West Branch three different times for downs, but White, the referee, would not give them the ball.

The ball was pushed over Grayling's goal by the crowd of West Branch people and not by the team. The game was called ten minutes before the end of the last half, on account of darkness, making a score of 5 to 5.

Certain persons from here, and residents here, went down and associated with the West Branch mob, wore their colors, and even rooted for West Branch.

Grayling still holds the championship, and expects to hold it, until beaten by some other team than West Branch, for Grayling will never lower themselves enough to play them again, for they don't have to, as there are enough decent teams to play with.

During the game the West Branch people did everything in their power to make their boys win, and one of the ladies from Grayling was intentionally knocked down by a West Branch bully.

A tie game on another ground is always considered a victory. Com.

Miss Maude Lizette Gilkey, impersonator and elocutionist, will give an entertainment at the M. E. church Tuesday evening, Dec. 2d. Miss Gilkey gives a program consisting of high class humor, dramatic selections and dialect from Paul Laurence Dunbar and others. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

## H. G. WENDLAND & CO.

Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

### Bargains

Of any kind for the People of Northern Michigan!

### ONE HALF Of Your Rail Road Fare Paid

On all purchases of \$20.00 or over.

During the month of November we offer exceptional Bargains in every department of our store. No such a big bargain event was ever offered you, and every customer can save money by coming to Bay City to trade. Besides being able to buy goods cheap, we pay one half of your rail road fare on all purchases of \$20.00 and over. Everything in our store for men, women and children.

### Dry Goods, Carpets, Draperies, Cloaks, Furs, Suits, Millinery, Shoes, Clothing, Furnishing Goods.

Ladies fine Taffeta Silk Skirts, handsomely trimmed, at each \$10.00.

Ladies all wool Kersey Walking Skirts, made with slot seams, at each \$3.98 and \$5.00.

All wool Kersey Monte Carlo Cloaks, 32 inches long, all colors and sizes, satin lined, coat collar and new sleeve, at each \$7.50.

Monte Carlo Kersey 32 inch Cloaks Skinner Satin lined, new sleeve, coat collar, stitched and strap seam trimmed, at each \$10.00.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes of every kind and style. We do the shoe business of northern Michigan, because we sell goods at bargain prices.

Millinery for Ladies at prices to please you. Handsome Walking Hats at 99c, and the best trimmed hats at \$3.50 to \$5.00 each.

Clothing for men, boys and young men. Big bargains in Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits. We can save you money in this department. Come and see for yourself.

The Dress Goods Department is one of the best in Northern Michigan. New Mole Skins, Canvas Weaves, Curduroys, Chevots and Kerseys, at prices to please you. Come and see the new goods, and also our 85c all wool waisting, which we offer at 50c a yard.

Table Linen, Domestics, Hosiery and Underwear that can not fail to impress you both in price and big variety of stock.

Carpets and Draperies are sold by us cheaper than any other house in Michigan. The best Carpets and newest things in Draperies are for you here at strictly money saving prices.

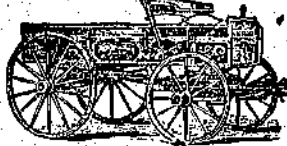
Come and trade with us once, and you will trade nowhere else in the future. We are the Peoples Store from the ground up, and we want you to make yourself strictly at home in our store next time you come to Bay City.

## H. G. WENDLAND & CO.,

Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT



A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spoke, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE, Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.

Labor organizations should be incorporated and attain a legal entity. They would thus destroy the claim that the cannot be dealt with because they are irresponsible and cannot be made to keep their pledges, they would accumulate capital of great service in time of need, and the responsibility would serve to prevent strikes without good cause.

It is stated as an actual fact that the long coal strike has had the effect of causing the postponement of a great many weddings in this country, the young people being afraid that scarcity of fuel might chill their feet and their love at the same time. But now that the strike is over they can go ahead with their plans for getting married.

## GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

INCORPORATED.

### Good Will!

The success of our business depends upon the confidence that buyers have in us and in our methods. There must be good will, a mutual friendliness, between us.

Prices must be lower than elsewhere, but quality also must be right, and exactly right.

We must be up to the hour in the styles we show. If we misrepresent, we drift away from you, and you from us.

We are ready to cloth you for winter. Nothing is lacking in our line of Men's, Boys and Children's Clothing, or in our Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' Jackets, Capes and Skirts, and we trust we shall have the pleasure of serving you whenever you are ready.

## GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.



Why should you buy

### The KARPEN COUCH?



Because there isn't a couch made that ever compared with Karpen's.

J. W. SORENSON.

### Holiday Gift Books!

We have just received the most complete line of Holiday Gift Books, for old and young, ranging in price 15, 20, 25 cents and upward.

Come and see our window display, and select your needs while the assortment is full. No trouble to show goods.

A full assortment of Bibles and Testaments.

### Fournier's Drug Store.

### Just Received

We have just received a new line of Outing Flannel, Waist Patterns and Dress Goods, and invite the people of Grayling and vicinity, to come and examine them.

We also carry a full line of

Ladies Fur Scarfs, Capes and Collarettes, and we are headquarters of the Columbia Shetland Flees, also agent for the Royal Tailor-Made-To-Order Clothing.

We just received a new line of Sals Shoes, every pair warranted to give satisfaction.

We give you prices that will enable us always to do business. Give us a call and be convinced. We are headquarters for first-class Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings, One Price Store.



## AN HISTORIC PRISON.

THE TOMBS, NEW YORK, SCENE OF TRAGEDY AND ROMANCE.

Old Tombs to be soon torn down—Criminals of World-Wide Notoriety Who Have Been Confined Within Its Strong Walls.

The historic old Tombs prison in New York has been practically abandoned and its inmates transferred to the new city prison. With the exception of the boys' and women's departments, the old structure will be demolished, and a high granite wall, with handsome gates, which, with the new sidewalks, will cost about \$175,000.

In all New York there is hardly a more historic spot than the old Tombs. It has held the most notorious criminals of the world ever known—millionaire murderers and lawbreakers of every description. From it novelists and historians have drawn a world of material.

It was in the old Tombs that Edward S. Stokes, the slayer of "Jim" Fish, treacher and funder while the best legal talent in the country fought to secure his release. Stokes came within an ace of being hanged on the Tombs gallows, which, by the way, was abolished when the electric chair made its appearance.

"Boss" Tweed once resided within the walls of the old prison, as also did James D. Fish, charged with a gigantic swindle which brought about a financial panic in 1858.

But now the old prison has played its part in the history of New York, and it will soon vanish, leaving as the only remnant of its existence innumerable stories, in some of which tragedies are strangely interwoven with romances.

The first building used for a jail in New York City was built in 1642 at Pearl and Coenties Slip. When this structure became inadequate another jail was built in present City Hall Park and remained in use until 1775, when a new building was erected.

Here a notable execution took place in 1741 when seven negroes were hanged for alleged complicity in the negro riot of that year.

In time the building became inadequate and the Tombs was the result. The latter building was erected on ground built up in what was called Collect Pond—a small sheet of water separated from the river by a strip of marsh land. On this pond John Pitch made his first experiments in steamboat navigation.

The story of how the Tombs got its name is interesting. John L. Stevens, of Hoboken, had published a book entitled "Stevens' Travels," in which he gave an account of his trip through Asia and the Holy Land. Among the illustrations was one of an ancient Egyptian tomb. This illustration so impressed the committee which had the matter of a new prison under consideration that it reported in favor of a building for that purpose on the plan of the Egyptian tomb, and suggested the name "The Tombs."

The Tombs occupies an entire block at Franklin and Center streets. On the right of the entrance is the Tombs Police Court and on the left the Court of Special Sessions. The latter is connected with the prison in the rear by a bridge, known as the Bridge of Signs, from the fact that condemned prisoners are led across it after conviction.

Some Noted Prisoners. The first prisoner of importance to enter the Tombs was John C. Colt, the great manufacturer of firearms, who was charged with the murder of Samuel Adams. His trial lasted ten days, and in that time his friend, Caroline Fenshaw, attracted as much attention as the well-to-do murderer. It was the doomed man's desire that he be allowed to marry her before he was hanged, and, agreeable to his wish, the ceremony was performed at noon on the fatal day—the execution being fixed for four hours later.

The bride was accompanied by Colt's brother and John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home." Rev. Mr. Arthur performed the ceremony. The woman went away and the prisoner asked to be left alone until "his time was up." His wish was respected.

Just as the clock was about to strike 4, while a great, excited crowd stood about the prison, the cry of fire was heard, and it was found that the cupola of the prison was ablaze. Rev. Mr. Arthur went to the cell to inform Colt that all was ready. He found the man dead with a knife in his heart. One of the burning questions after the Colt episode was: "Who gave him the knife?" Many people believed that during the excitement consequent to the burning of the cupola Colt was allowed to escape and a body substituted by his friends to convey the impression of suicide.

When "Bill" Poole, the butcher prize fighter, was killed the Tombs received many distinguished guests. James Irving, John Morrissey, later a valuable man in Tammany Hall, State Senator, and member of Congress; James Turner and Patrick McLaughlin were lodged in the Tombs.

Formerly executions took place in the central court yard, but since the substitution of electrocution for hanging all legal killings in the State are carried out in the penitentiaries.

One of the noted criminals that the Tombs sheltered was Albert E. Hicks, the pirate. His execution, however, did not take place at the Tombs. On the day set for his execution he was driven to Bedloe's Island and was there executed in the presence of 10,000 persons.

The new city prison is a thoroughly modern structure, embracing many improvements not found in other places of detention. It has 320 cells.

## THE DUCK SHOOTING SEASON.

Supply of fish was small and discouraging, but they must be resorted to, nevertheless, so the work went on.

The largest net seemed most firmly lodged and many efforts failed to bring it to the surface. With stubborn patience they loosened and pulled in vain. Finally, after many attempts to extricate it they decided upon a steady, united pull at the net's own risk and ranged themselves accordingly. "One, two, three—pull!" Suddenly the thing gave way, so suddenly that the foremost man, barely keeping his feet, was hurled with some violence against a stranger who had just stepped on board from a small boat alongside.

The collapse was a surprise to the fishermen, who had not seen the approaching boat and knew not whence it came. The shock added fuel to his already worn-out patience. Without a glance at the intruder he drew up his arm and sent his brawny elbow with as particularly good force into the stranger's side, exclaiming, roughly: "Get out of my way! What are you doing here anyhow?" There was an instant's ominous pause. Both faces were a study. Then: "I beg your pardon, sir," said the intruder, in as gentle a tone as he could command, "I did not mean to get in your way. We came over to see your fish."

"And who may you be?" gasped the fisherman, with a sudden painful quickening of the imagination.

"Only Albert, Prince of Wales, and heir to your country's throne, my good sir," was the calm but truly respectful reply.

Then there were other apologies and a generous present of fish to repay the rude use of force. To-day Albert Edward has no more devoted subject than the aged fisherman, still living on the Cornwall coast, whose wrath he appeased by the mild reply of a gentleman when there seemed ample excuse for another sort of revenge.

Prof. C. W. Eliot, Educator Who Is Criticized for His Assault on Labor Unions.

Prof. Charles William Eliot, president of Harvard University, who made the unwarranted assault upon union labor, which recently astonished newspaper readers, is one of the most noted of American educators.

He was born in Boston in 1834, the son of Samuel Eliot, a statesman, (dramatizing from Harvard) in 1853, president Eliot. He was appointed tutor in mathematics and studied chemistry with Prof. Joseph P. Cooke. He perfected his education in France, Germany and England and upon his return became professor of analytical chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1869 Professor Eliot was made president of Harvard and has filled that office in the intervening thirty-two years. He has introduced new methods, making the university resemble the great European schools of learning. It has trebled in wealth during his presidency. Professor Eliot is a man of profound learning, but it is evident that there are some things he has not studied conscientiously and fairly.—Eden Globe.

In Ancient England. Newcastle-upon-Tyne has a very ancient custom. When the business of the assizes is ended the judge makes a quaint speech to the judges of the northern circuit. He says: "My lords, we have to congratulate you upon having completed your labors in this ancient town, and have also to inform you that you travel hence to Carlisle, through Fording county, much and often lusted by the Scots. We therefore present each of your lordships with a piece of money to buy therewith a dagger to defend yourselves."

Then, as required by custom, he gives the judge a laurel wreath, and the judge judges a laurel wreath. It costs no little sum to buy these old customs.—London Answers.

Unseen. Once upon a time a Righteous Citizen witnessed a combat between a Big Man and a Small Boy. The Big Man laid about him mightily and smote the Small Boy blithely and thigh, who upon the tip of his toes could not reach the Big Man's waistband.

"Hold," cried the Righteous Citizen, as the Big Man proceeded to sit down upon the Small Boy. "It is not a Fair Fight! The Small Boy is hiding the Big Man below the Belt!"—Life.

Head of Michigan Woman's Clubs. Mrs. Josephine Gould, who has been elected president of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs, is a resident of Orono, and is well known throughout Michigan for her remarkable executive ability, for her labors in connection with the Orono school, a very successful private institution.

Hidden Under a Bush. Dickinson County has a murder-mystery. Last May John Erickson left his home in Norway, going fishing. That night his horse returned home without him. Search was made, but no trace of Erickson was found. The opinion prevailed he had left the country. The other evening Anton Mass, a hunter, discovered the body of a man hidden under a bush on a hillside near Norway. It was identified as Erickson. He had been shot through the head. His pocketbook was found lying near the body empty, also a gun, which was not his. He had a large sum of money on his person when last seen alive. The authorities are looking for a man whom he intended going fishing with. He leaves a large family.

State Lands Sold at Bargain Sale. The State of New York has sold the other day visited by about fifty land buyers who came to Lansing to take advantage of Land Commissioner Wiley's November bargain sale of State lands. Several thousand acres of lands in Alaska, Crawford, Rosemount and other counties of the northern part of the State were offered for sale at auction. The lands of forest were licensed swamp lands, part paid State lands and tax homestead lands. The bidding was not very lively, most of the experienced buyers preferring to take their chances at private sale after the bidding was closed.

Town Roomers Are Fined. Postmaster Emory C. Herenden of Baldwin and H. C. Miller of Chicago were fined \$200 each in the federal court at Grand Rapids for engaging in a lottery. They had a scheme to sell tickets at Baldwin by lottery and the authorities interfered. Miller pleaded guilty and Herenden was convicted on trial.

Gored to Death by a Bull. John Stewart of Portage township was attacked by a bull owned by Walter Smith and was gored to death. Stewart was a farmer and resided in Portage for the last twenty years.

All Over the State. The new Masonic temple being built at Linden will be dedicated recently by William Green of Linden recently visited his farm that yielded 130 pounds of honey.

## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

A Grand Rapids Man Kills Himself Rather Than Face Investigation of His Bank—Accident on Interurban Line—Murder Mystery at Norway.

John Shippe, Jr., ended his life in Grand Rapids by firing two bullets from a .38-caliber revolver into his head. Financial troubles growing out of shortchanges for his tenants with Dave McKinnon, wholesale liquor dealer, by whom he had been employed for nearly three years as bookkeeper, drove him to the rash act, as indicated in a note which he left to his wife. In his pocket was found a note for \$2,000 made to cover the shortchange expected to be decided by an expert examination of his accounts and it was on account of his failure to secure a bondsman and the expectation of criminal prosecution for embezzlement that he sent the fatal bullets crashing through his head. A few moments before the tragedy Shippe had kissed his wife affectionately and sent her over to his mother's on an errand. Shippe was 29 years old.

Crashed Into Large Tree. A special west-bound car on the Muskegon Interurban Railroad, conveying a party of Elks from Grand Rapids to Muskegon, was wrecked about two miles west of Grand Rapids at 2 o'clock the other morning. Five were injured, one fatally. The injured are: John St. John, assistant superintendent, Fruitport; J. B. Botsford, night clerk, Grand Rapids; Harry Hendricks, unknown; Edward Chapman, conductor, Paul C. Beardslee, Muskegon. The car was running at full speed when St. John, who had relieved the motorman and was running the car, noticed a large tree lying across the track. He saw it too late to avoid the crash, and the car, which was heavily loaded, crashed into it as he applied the brakes.

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An epidemic of diphtheria at Ishpeming is causing much alarm. About a dozen children have died from the disease during the past six weeks and a number are ill.

Bullfinch boards are becoming very popular among farmers throughout the State for fencing purposes, being placed beside the highway in a conspicuous place near the farm residence. Many kinds of boards are being used, the blackboard with the farm name at the top and the various lines written in chalk beneath according to the most used at present time "Watch" and "For sale" columns on each board is the correct thing, giving the farmer an opportunity of making the passers-by aware of the products he may have for sale and also of articles, tools or live stock he may desire to purchase.

While hunting a few miles from Neenah, Louis Goodrich, a hunter, was shot by the leg below the knee by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Louis Mall, Goodrich's companion. The bone was badly shattered and amputation was necessary.

The human skeleton found in the woods near Big Bay by a deer hunter several days ago was positively identified as that of Larry Dwyer, the keeper of the Big Bay Light, who disappeared a year and a half ago. The skull was still suspended by a rope fastened to a limb of a tree.

Charles Whitting, a man about 50 years of age, was found dead in bed in his room in Kalamazoo. When found he was partially undressed and had evidently been dead about twelve hours. For the past few days he had been morose and it is quite generally believed that he committed suicide.

Albert B. Lamb, 26 years of age, who has been employed as a clerk in Jackson's mortgage and loan office in Detroit, is under arrest on the charge of embezzling \$1,000. He is held in the police headquarters and said to Agent Saylor: "I have misappropriated about \$1,000 belonging to my employer, A. Jackson. He lost the money playing the races."

## THE DANGER OF IT.

The danger is that through prejudice, or false leadership, or a misunderstanding of the facts in the case, too many should think that there is some scientific or patriotic way for the enemies of the tariff to revive it. This is not an immediate danger, but those whose memories go back to the panic of '33 realize that the humbug and the unscrupulous, false pretense of the Cleveland free trade propaganda took sufficient hold upon the people to bring the Republican party out and bring disaster, if not actual ruin, upon thousands of American industrial establishments.

And, considering all that, it brought a awful depression upon the whole producing population. This last is a point which the free-traders too often overlook. The home market may not be everything. As a matter of fact, perhaps a quarter part of our total products are exported, but we could not do this exporting if we could not raise or manufacture the goods, and we could not raise and manufacture the goods under a state of depression or disaster. It is the great manufacturing cities, or the small ones, the lively manufacturing towns, and the five hundred people, even, working in a given mill in an isolated locality, who, in fact, furnish the great home market for the farmer. There is nothing equal to it, nothing can ever be equal to it. This is a substance that must never be thrown away for the vision of a world wide trade.

Especially must this be so since the vision of a world wide trade has everything of reality and permanence in it if we will only maintain our lead in the beneficent auspices of protection among nations as a nation, and among producing individuals as individual producers. A man himself cannot help others if he is not helpful himself; neither can a city, nor can a nation. We must keep our lead industrially. We have gained it under the protective system; under that, and that alone, can we maintain it. But, happily, and as intimated, we can maintain it just as well, even with reference to expanding our foreign commerce, as if we were to throw down the tariff barriers and let in those competing articles which have been manufactured so cheaply by the almost pauperized labor of Europe.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Significant Election Results. One of the most significant results of the last election is the proof they give that the States west of the Mississippi River, from having been nearly evenly divided in 1892, have become almost solidly Republican. There are fifteen States in that region, of which the Republicans carried eight four years ago and the Democrats seven. This year the Democrats carried only one of the fifteen States.

The following table gives the majority in each of these States in 1892, the previous mid-presidential year, and in 1902:

States	1892	1902
Idaho	Rep. 62,000	Dem. 70,000
Montana	Rep. 20,000	Dem. 70,000
North Dakota	Rep. 7,000	Dem. 12,000
South Dakota	Rep. 10,000	Dem. 10,000
Nebraska	Rep. 2,700	Dem. 5,000
Kansas	Rep. 15,000	Dem. 40,000
Colorado	Rep. 49,000	Dem. 6,000
Wyoming	Rep. 11,700	Dem. 3,000
Utah	Rep. 1,400	Dem. 3,000
Idaho	Rep. 5,000	Dem. 7,500
Utah	Rep. 5,000	Dem. 4,000
Nebraska	Rep. 10,000	Dem. 2,000
California	Rep. 10,000	Dem. 17,000
Washington	Rep. 7,500	Dem. 12,000
Totals	Rep. 148,500	Dem. 270,100

Four years ago the Republicans had a majority of 74,500 in these trans-Mississippi States, although they carried only eight of them. This year they carry fourteen and have a majority of 278,000. The total Republican majority has nearly doubled, while the total Democratic majority has fallen off to an insignificant figure.

Another way to test the growth of Republicanism in these Western States is to compare the number of Representatives of each party elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, chosen in 1902, and the number elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, just chosen. Four years ago the Republicans elected forty Representatives and the Democrats twenty. Last week the Republicans elected forty-nine and the Democrats nine, a falling off of three for the latter, notwithstanding the fact that the number of Representatives from that region has been increased by seven.

The election demonstrated again the impossibility of the scheme for a union between the South and the West. When a number of States in the latter region voted for Bryan in 1896 it was hoped that this long-sought union was about to be realized. But since then the West has drifted steadily away from the South. Today it is as solidly Republican as the South is solidly Democratic, and apparently likely to remain so.

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In the United Kingdom wages are going down. Fully 90 per cent of British workmen receive less than \$10 a week. In the United States only 35 per cent receive less than that amount. The cost of living is higher in the United States, but on the whole, comparing decade with decade, it is growing less while wages are increasing.

In 1870 the average British workman received \$1.30 a day; the Paris laborer, \$1.60; the American, \$2.50. In 1902 the figures are: British, \$1.51; Paris, \$1.31; Liege, \$0.65; United States, \$2.50.

In Chicago, department store girls average \$3.29 a year, which is more than Italian bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths, teamsters or laborers, and than French or British laborers. In most of the occupations followed by skilled workmen the pay in the United States is twice, or more than twice, as much as in England.—Minneapolis Journal.

Superior to Facts. That facts are directly contrary to theories does not affect the Democratic free-traders. The showing that when a Democratic tariff was in effect our foreign trade declined as rapidly as did our domestic trade, and that under the present protective tariff the export trade of the country has expanded to undreamed of figures, counts for nothing. Parrot-like they repeat the stale cry, "Reduce the tariff duties and trade will expand." Is not one experiment in that direction a sufficient lesson for a few years?—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Which Is the Better Plan? All must acknowledge that the removal of the protective tariff would result in the importation of millions of dollars' worth of foreign goods for which millions of American money would be sent to Europe. The Republican party wants to keep the tariff on in order that our people may use the goods made by American workmen and in order also that the money be kept in this country instead of being sent abroad to pay foreign labor.—Terre Haute Tribune.

DOROTHY BOYLE. Pretty Little Bride Who Married Into a Life of Misery. A sad story of a century and a half ago is that of young Lady Dorothy Boyle, the daughter of Lord Burlington. Her married life of six months was an unbroken period of misery, and her engagement had been equally tragic. It foretold what was to come.

She was very beautiful, and had a wonderful good sense and gentleness of temper, together with the large fortune which might have placed even an entirely selfish suitor. Yet even during their engagement Lord Bolton lost no opportunity of showing his contempt for her. In public he treated her in a slighting and even insolent manner. At a ball one night he looked at her rather peculiarly during supper, and then said: "Lady Dorothy, how greedily you eat! It is no wonder you are so fat."

The girl blushed and tears came to her eyes, but her mother answered for her. "It is true, my lord, that she is fat, and I hope she will always be so; for it is her constitution, and she will never be lean until she is less happy than we have always tried to make her, which I shall endeavor to prevent her being."

## POLITICAL COMMENT.

THE DANGER OF IT.

The danger is that through prejudice, or false leadership, or a misunderstanding of the facts in the case, too many should think that there is some scientific or patriotic way for the enemies of the tariff to revive it. This is not an immediate danger, but those whose memories go back to the panic of '33 realize that the humbug and the unscrupulous, false pretense of the Cleveland free trade propaganda took sufficient hold upon the people to bring the Republican party out and bring disaster, if not actual ruin, upon thousands of American industrial establishments.

And, considering all that, it brought a awful depression upon the whole producing population. This last is a point which the free-traders too often overlook. The home market may not be everything. As a matter of fact, perhaps a quarter part of our total products are exported, but we could not do this exporting if we could not raise or manufacture the goods, and we could not raise and manufacture the goods under a state of depression or disaster. It is the great manufacturing cities, or the small ones, the lively manufacturing towns, and the five hundred people, even, working in a given mill in an isolated locality, who, in fact, furnish the great home market for the farmer. There is nothing equal to it, nothing can ever be equal to it. This is a substance that must never be thrown away for the vision of a world wide trade.

Especially must this be so since the vision of a world wide trade has everything of reality and permanence in it if we will only maintain our lead in the beneficent auspices of protection among nations as a nation, and among producing individuals as individual producers. A man himself cannot help others if he is not helpful himself; neither can a city, nor can a nation. We must keep our lead industrially. We have gained it under the protective system; under that, and that alone, can we maintain it. But, happily, and as intimated, we can maintain it just as well, even with reference to expanding our foreign commerce, as if we were to throw down the tariff barriers and let in those competing articles which have been manufactured so cheaply by the almost pauperized labor of Europe.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Significant Election Results. One of the most significant results of the last election is the proof they give that the States west of the Mississippi River, from having been nearly evenly divided in 1892, have become almost solidly Republican. There are fifteen States in that region, of which the Republicans carried eight four years ago and the Democrats seven. This year the Democrats carried only one of the fifteen States.

The following table gives the majority in each of these States in 1892, the previous mid-presidential year, and in 1902:

States	1892	1902
Idaho	Rep. 62,000	Dem. 70,000
Montana	Rep. 20,000	Dem. 70,000
North Dakota	Rep. 7,000	Dem. 12,000
South Dakota	Rep. 10,000	Dem. 10,000
Nebraska	Rep. 2,700	Dem. 5,000
Kansas	Rep. 15,000	Dem. 40,000
Colorado	Rep. 49,000	Dem. 6,000
Wyoming	Rep. 11,700	Dem. 3,000
Utah	Rep. 1,400	Dem. 3,000
Idaho	Rep. 5,000	Dem. 7,500
Utah	Rep. 5,000	Dem. 4,000
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**CHILDREN'S CORNER.**  
PING PONG IN THE DEEP.  
A mother couldn't wait to swim,  
Accompanied by her daughter.  
They came upon a fisher's net,  
Suspended in the water.

From overhead a shadow fell,  
And down into the billow  
Two cars were dipping from a boat—  
Two paddle ears of willow.

White back and forth upon the wave  
The daughter coddled noted  
A buoyant ball of willow wood  
That bobbed about and floated.

"Pray, mother dear, now what are  
these?"  
The daughter coddled queried—  
"The paddles and filly net  
And bobbin never wearied!"

"Why, you know, child," the other  
said,  
"With fins a-wiggle, fins-a-song—  
"These are the rackets, net and ball—  
Let's play a game of ping pong."  
—Chicago Record Herald.

**ABOUT FISH.**  
Fish are among the most interesting  
items of the creation. So much by  
way of preface. Of fish generally,  
their heads, and tails, fins and scales,  
gills, migrations and reproductions,  
and a hundred other points of interest,  
volumes might be written.

Though essentially inhabitants of  
water, there are fish that fly in the  
air, others that wriggle overland, and  
some even climb trees, and not a few  
build nests, not of course in the trees,  
but in the water.

Wonderfully are fishes fitted for  
moving about in their water element,  
for not only are they mostly torpedo-  
shaped, but their scales exude a kind  
of oily secretion that very much less-  
ens the friction with the surround-  
ing water. The forked tail is used for  
propelling the body backward or for-  
ward, and the movement of the spinal  
column is always lateral.

This, among other points of distinc-  
tion, separates the eel from all water  
snakes, since the undulations in the  
latter are vertical, or at right angles to  
the surface of the water, while in the  
eels they are lateral, or parallel  
with the surface.

If you were asked to name some  
single characteristic of fish, you would  
probably name the scales, and it is  
important to know that these have  
been divided into four orders, the  
combed, circular, broad plates and  
enameloid, the first two being gener-  
ally imbricated, or overlapping like  
house tiles.

Mention has been made of the fork-  
ed tail of fish, and it may be taken  
as a general rule that the most con-  
spicuously forked tails belong to the  
most powerful swimmers, while those  
characterized by a long prehensile tail,  
or a small round one, are slow in their  
movements and given to burying in  
mud.

This particular extremity of the fish  
is subject to considerable variations.  
There is the great forked tail of the  
rapid swimming shark family, the  
more symmetrically forked organ of the  
mackerel, the flattened termina-  
tion of the eel tribe, the curved ex-  
tremity of the flat fish, in which, as in  
the tails of nearly all the eel family,  
the fork is conspicuous by its ab-  
sence, while to the particular class be-  
long the tails of the sunfish, sea horse,  
pipefish and some other species.

#### A PARROT PERFORMER.

The capacity of the gray parrot for  
imitation is well known. A contribu-  
tor to Nature describes a young bird  
who was a "born actor," as the phrase  
is, and who had not only the power of  
mimicry, but also the more re-  
markable power of accompanying his  
words by appropriate dramatic ac-  
tion.

He played with a piece of wood  
exactly as a little girl plays with her  
doll. He would take the wood in his  
claw, and would say to it, imitating  
the voice and gestures of his mistress  
or one of the servants:

"What! Are you going to bite me?  
How dare you! I will take the stick  
to you!"

Then he would shake his head at the  
wood, and say, "I am ashamed of  
you! Whom did you bite? Go to  
your perch!"

He would then take the wood to the  
bottom of his cage, and, putting it  
down on the floor, would hit it with  
his claw several times, saying:

"Naughty! I'll cover you up, I  
will!"

Then he would step back from it  
one or more paces, put his head on  
one side and say, as he looked at it,  
"Are you good now?"

The writer of this letter says that  
the attempt was over made, delib-  
erately, to teach the parrot this or any  
other of his histrionic performances.  
He picked them up spontaneously from  
his own observation, and pieced them  
together from memory.

He was brought to his owner  
straight from the nest in Africa.  
Therefore, his dramatic instinct was  
instinctive and had not been strength-  
ened by association with the stage  
and its people. This remarkably  
clever gray parrot died at the early  
age of one year and eleven months.

#### THE ELEVATOR CAT.

That is a funny name for a cat, is it  
not? But there is a pussy who is  
known by that name, and she deserves  
her pussy title.

She lives up on the tenth floor of a  
large building, where an elevator goes  
up and down all day long. Sometimes  
pussy is very willing to stay up in her  
master's office, where she lies upon a  
soft rug in the sun, or sometimes sits  
on her master's chair.

She has plenty to eat up there, for  
she has milk and meat brought for her  
every day. So she has warmth, and  
softness, and food, and what pussy  
could want more?

But sometimes this pussy takes a  
queer notion. She thinks she would  
like to go out and take a walk in the  
street, so she creeps quietly out and  
waits at the elevator door in the hall,  
until the big elevator comes up to her.

Then the elevator boy sees her, and  
calls out:  
"Want a ride, puss?"  
That's just what pussy wants. It  
seems! She jumps into the elevator,  
and rides down to the lower floor,  
where she springs out, runs into the  
street and enjoys the fresh air. And  
when she is tired of this, back she  
comes again, and waits until the el-  
evator comes down.

This time she is going to ride up,  
you see. And the funny part is that,  
although to most people, the different  
floors look alike, pussy knows quite  
well the floor where she belongs and  
will not get out at any other.

Sometimes, for fun, the boy stops  
at the wrong place, and says: "Here  
you are, puss, get out!"  
Pussy knows very well that that is  
not the right place. She sits still in  
her corner, and is not to be cheated.  
But when the proper floor comes, she  
is at the door, ready to spring out.

How can this clever cat tell where  
she lives? Well, nobody knows that.  
But that elevator cat has a great many  
friends, who are never tired of trying  
to induce the wise pussy to get out  
at the wrong floor, just to see how well  
she knows the right place.—Brooklyn  
Eagle.

**FAN FAN, THE FAIRY.**  
There had been robbers in the  
King's land since anyone could re-  
member, and now and then one was  
caught and punished, the same as in  
other lands. It was not until a robber  
named Elim Ghee came into the coun-  
try from the desert that the people  
became alarmed and cried out for pro-  
tection. Elim Ghee was not only a  
giant of a man, but as fierce and sav-  
age by nature as a wild beast. He  
gathered about him a score of desper-  
ate characters, and began to steal,  
rob and kill, and in a little time the  
peasants became so fearful of this  
band that they dared no longer to  
walk the highways.

The King was good-natured and  
easy-going, and for a long time he paid  
but little attention to the complaints  
of the people. By and by, however,  
he was forced to send out his soldiers  
against the robbers. He gave orders  
that one hundred men should hunt  
them down and hang their bodies to  
limbs of trees as a warning. The sol-  
diers started out bravely enough, and  
they made many boasts of what they  
would do, but Elim Ghee had never  
seen fifty men in his land, and when  
the soldiers were marching through a  
defile in the mountains he attacked  
them and won a victory.

The King now became as stern as  
he had been good-natured before. He  
sent out 300 soldiers, but while this  
force was not defeated like the others,  
they could not find the robbers. Elim  
Ghee took his men up into the mount-  
ains, where they hid themselves  
away in caves and not one of them  
was taken. On the other side of the  
mountain was a valley in which dwelt  
nearly 3,000 people.

"These people had in no way wronged  
Elim Ghee or helped to pursue him,  
but he determined to revenge himself  
upon the King by laying the valley  
in waste. He got enough more men  
to join him to make his number an  
even hundred, and one day they  
climbed the mountain range before  
them and descended on the other side  
in the valley where hundreds and  
hundreds of cattle were grazing.

Elim Ghee had no intention of  
killing the cattle, but he wanted fresh  
meat for his men, and he was at  
liberty to kill an ox or a calf.  
To reach the valley, Elim Ghee and  
his men had to march along a narrow  
gap in the hills, and the sun was  
hardly up before the robbers began  
to move. With the chief at their head,  
they were marching along, when Fan-  
Fan the Fairy suddenly stepped out  
from behind a rock and held up her  
wand and said:

"Elim Ghee, I am here to warn you  
to turn back before it is too late. If  
you do not, none of you will live to  
pass back over the mountain."

"Oh, ho! What have we here?"  
laughed the robber chief. "It is a lit-  
tle girl to be sure, and she is hand-  
some, too. What do you here, child?"

"I am Fan-Fan the Fairy," she re-  
plied, "and I am here to save the peo-  
ple of the valley."

"So! You are the first fairy I  
have ever seen, and I believe I will  
salt and pepper and eat you for luck."

"Will you turn back and leave the  
people in peace?"

"That I will not. They shall be  
killed to the last one, to teach the  
King that Elim Ghee is as great a man  
as he is."

A dozen robbers sprang forward to  
seize the fairy, but she seemed to van-  
ish in the air. There was much laugh-  
ter and joking as the band moved on,  
but not for long. Those in front sud-  
denly heard a rushing sound in the  
distance and they paused in wonder.  
Then there came a clashing and clat-  
tering and a shouting and a dozen men  
cried out in chorus:

"Flee for your lives! A drove of  
wild cattle has been let loose upon us!"

It was even so. The cattle num-  
bered more than a thousand and they  
dashed down the narrow way at full  
speed, with their heads held low.  
Some of the robbers tried to climb up  
the steep banks, only to fall back,  
while others turned and ran, only to  
be swiftly overtaken and tossed about  
on the sharp horns and then ground  
under the hard hoofs.—San Francisco  
Chronicle.

**Prison de Luxe.**  
Judaquest has, if not a jail de luxe, at  
least a single series of apartments  
lavishly comfortable. They are ex-  
clusively reserved for gentlemen deten-  
tists. Some time since they were the  
involuntary abode of Baron Bela A-  
zel, who had been richly furnished.  
To him succeeded M. Leo Lancy, a  
deputy and director of the Hungarian  
Commercial Bank. After dividing the  
"cell" into three sections—a bedroom,  
study and reception room—and hold-  
ing social levees, with a warden dis-  
guised in "butlers" to introduce the  
guests, he had thoughts of installing  
the telephone, but relinquished them  
on realizing that his three days' arrest  
would have expired before the instal-  
lation could be effected. In this dis-  
tinct little the charges are only light  
and the enjoyments many.—Pepper  
Lloyd.

## The Farmer and His Fuel.

He Must Learn to Depend So Far as Possible on His Own Wood Lot.

By E. P. Powell.  
SOME of the questions bearing on the coal or fuel difficulty are worth  
considering. One of these letters suggests that the time has come  
when farmers must go back to the old plan of raising their own fuel.

I agree with the suggestion, and believe that every large farm should  
devote a part of its area to forest growing. The vast increase of oil wells will  
probably solve the fuel difficulty for locomotives and steam vessels; but this  
cannot be the solution for the common farmer. A good deal of the depression  
of farming for the last twenty-five or thirty years has been due to the increased  
outlets. That is, the farmer has fallen into the habit of buying a much  
larger part of his supplies. Intensive farming, on a dozen or twenty acres  
can also supply quite a large share of necessary fuel. Make the best of the  
coal problem. We are sure that the supply will not keep up with the demand  
for more than thirty or forty years. We may, however, be quite wrong in our  
estimate of the life of oil. The output of petroleum for the whole world for  
1904 was 155,000,000 barrels. But in 1901, as reported by the Texas oil fields,  
the output increased to 220,000,000 in this country; more than five times the  
total output of the world during 1900. There are now 250 wells in Texas alone,  
with a capacity of yielding 100,000 barrels a day. We have always, however,  
counted on the possible exhaustion of these extraordinary supplies. The develop-  
ment of electricity as a heating force for our homes has not reached that point  
which enables us to estimate with any certainty what it can do for us.

At any rate, the farmer should be independent of such social revolutions as  
that which is now upon us. The product of ten acres of woodland, properly  
managed, will supply fuel for a good-sized farmhouse—and a good deal  
over. But we must understand there is no better economy than cutting and  
selling our trees. Cut the mature and the waste; but keep the young trees  
growing. I have found on my place that for thirty years the decay and the  
trimming have supplied me with wood for six or seven months of the year,  
after burning large quantities of brush. Look after your woodlands, farmers!  
Organize, not to be stingy, but to be independent. We must not be at the mercy  
of miners and corporations—if we can help it. The sharp contrast between  
the farming of the latter half of the nineteenth century and that of the earlier  
half was that, while the people who tilled the land from 1850 to 1860 sought  
comfort and plenty, the object from 1860 to 1880 was money. A slow revolution  
is taking place for the better. Another letter says, "You speak of the fuel  
system as likely to supply heat and light for our houses and barns. I am  
inclined to be as optimistic as you are—but the day is a good way off when  
this dream will yet be realized." Perhaps; but things move fast nowadays. If  
Edison's storage battery is what he claims for it, we are on the road to an  
evolution that will make this dream, as you call it, a working reality.—New  
York Tribune.

## Can Science Prolong Youth?

By Carl Snyder.

THE old days of "spread-eagles" are over. Mere rhetoric no longer  
convincing, if indeed it ever did. Sarcasm is another cartridge that  
is quite as likely to burst at our end as the other. The professional  
vender of "comic stories," too, carries about as much conviction  
attributed to Horace Greeley that every horse thief is a member of the opposite  
party only hurts his cause.

After all, however, with perfect arrangements, attention and order, the  
success of the speaker ultimately depends upon himself. If he desires personal  
popularity and the career of an evening, he will avoid serious argument and  
hold the attention of his audience by a succession of anecdotes, apt-but-never  
bitter, with good-natured ridicule, quip and gibe, and confine himself in a  
general handling of the subject, narrated to give offense.

If he takes his cause more important than his personal success he will seek  
to hold the attention of the audience in the main, not by tricks of oratory  
or language, but by plain, telling, phsy facts and figures, clearly, fairly, and  
succinctly stated, but without abuse or invective. He will combat the arguments  
of the opposition neither by good-natured jest nor by general denials, but by the  
citation of official and uncontested information from the original author-  
ities. It is this speaker that makes converts for his party—and enemies for  
himself. He embitters his antagonists because he does convert.

The gift of gab, a pleasant address, and a newspaper scrap-book are all the  
preparation necessary for the popular orator. The hardest kind of hard work  
lies before the really effective speaker.—From "The Spellbinder," in Berthmer's.

## Some Features of American Higher Education.

By Edward James James, President of the Northwestern University.

NOTHING strikes the foreign observer as more curious than the liberty,  
or, as he would express it, the license we grant to everybody to  
start a university. Speaking generally, no public supervision of  
any kind is maintained. This principle of liberty has permitted  
the evolution side by side with the State institution of a system of institutions  
organized, supported, and controlled by the Church. The first characteristic,  
then, of our American system of higher education is the hearty co-operation of  
State, Church, and private effort in the work of founding and developing  
a group of institutions which, taken as a whole, should supply the need of  
higher training. And the educational welfare of the country demands that  
this co-operation shall continue, at least for an indefinite time to come.

Another peculiarity of American universities, distinguishing them from  
their European counterparts in a very striking way, is the form of government.  
The non-professional, non-expert Board of Trustees. English institutions of  
higher learning are in the control of their faculties or their alumni, or both,  
with now and then in certain cases a co-operation in appointments by the  
Government. On the Continent they are nearly universally under the  
control in many important respects of the Governmental departments of  
education with certain co-operation on the part of the faculty.

Another unique institution characteristic of our American system of  
higher education is that of the Presidency. The American university Pres-  
ident has no exact counterpart in the educational scheme of any other country.  
He is a development peculiar to the United States, an out-growth of peculiar  
educational and financial conditions. He is theoretically supposed to be an  
educational leader, a financial leader, and a practical business manager com-  
bined in one. He is not only expected to outline an educational policy in a  
broad way, but also to keep an eye on the educational administration of the  
university, even into its very details. I believe the time is rapidly  
approaching, if it is not already here when this office must be put into com-  
mission; when its functions shall be separated and when the duties now in-  
trusted in theory to one man will be divided among several.

Another peculiarity of the American system of higher education is the un-  
paralleled extent to which it provides for the education of women. No system  
of higher education in any country at any time has ever made such liberal pro-  
vision for the higher education of women as our own. This has taken different  
forms according to the local conditions prevailing in different parts of this  
country.

There is still another feature of our American system of higher education,  
which ought not to be omitted in even a cursory view of the subject. That is  
the peculiar way in which we have combined the work of technical instruction  
with that of the humanities and the professions in one institution. We have  
united, to use a German term, the Polytechnicum and the university. This  
had had a marked effect upon instruction in both branches of the institution.  
The technical school has made university work more practical; compelled it  
to measure itself by new and healthful standards and brought it a new vigor  
into much of its activity. The university has humanized the technical work.

#### SUDAN DEVIL WORSHIPPERS.

Barbarous Marriage Customs of These  
Savage Africans.

This is a true story of the devil wor-  
shippers of the dark Sudan of Africa,  
as told by Miss Mary Mullien, who has  
lately returned from the Niam-Niam  
mission.

"There are so very many things to  
be said about this country in which  
I have been engaged in mission work,"  
said Miss Mullien, "that I hardly know  
where to begin. Then, too, there is  
so very much that I could not tell of  
what the natives do in their so-called  
religious rites that the matter of giv-  
ing anything like an adequate descrip-  
tion of their life and customs is a most  
difficult one. Then, too, I dare say I  
will at times seem inconsistent, for,  
notwithstanding the practice of poly-  
gamy and the awful methods of mar-  
riage or what corresponds to marriage,  
it is a fact that among those so mar-  
ried the husband or owner of the  
wives has but little cause to fear in-  
fidelity. Such action is often punish-  
ed by death, and the result is that in  
certain ways the devil worshippers of  
the Sudan are in reality more moral  
than some of the highest classes of  
civilization."

"Perhaps it would be well to start  
with this subject of marriage, and  
right here is a fact that I dare say will  
be interesting to readers. The old  
men for the most part have all of the  
young wives, while the young men  
must content themselves with the old  
women and widows. This is easily  
explained. Sentiment rarely enters  
into the matter of matrimonial aff-  
airs."

"It is a pure question of trade, and  
as wives are considered more or less  
of an expensive luxury the rich old  
men get the pick, while the poor young  
men have to take what is left, until

they have amassed a sufficient amount  
of wealth to make the purchase of  
more and younger wives possible.

"Tobacco and fire are the medium  
of exchange, and I should say that  
about \$15 was the average price set  
upon the head of a young and attrac-  
tive girl. Very often these girls are  
contracted for while they are still lit-  
tle more than babies."

"The selection of marriageable girls  
is one of the most awful in all of the  
customs of the devil worshippers. The  
Bundoo devil, a woman, takes all of  
these young girls into some sequestered  
spot in the bush, and it would be  
worth any man's life to be found in  
that vicinity. I cannot go into the  
customs and rites to which these girls  
are subjected by the Bundoo devil.  
But after certain ceremonies this devil  
selects certain ones, who are permit-  
ted to wear a small girl, which  
proves that they are the kind of girls  
a prospective husband would want to  
buy."

"Others who are not so fortunate  
come from the ordeal with the string  
trailing along the ground after them.  
As a matter of fact, I have been told  
on the very best authority that this  
selection of the girls really has nothing  
to do with their previous life, but  
that it is a means for the woman  
devil to get vengeance on some of her  
neighbors, an opportunity that she  
never overlooks."

"The young girls who are taken into  
the bush are carefully protected, and  
no man ever dares venture in the  
neighborhood. This place is generally  
called the Bundoo bush, or devil's  
stomach, and here it is that they are  
trained for wives. Some, too, are  
trained for special dancing, and these  
dancing Bundoo girls dress themselves  
in the most grotesque of costumes  
and paint their faces in the most hide-  
ous manner.—Atlanta Constitution.

## NEW FUR TRIMMINGS.

HANDSOME AND VERY FASHION-  
ABLE AT PRESENT.

As Warm Now They Convey More of a  
Suggestion of Comfort Than Usual.  
All Shades and Varieties of Fur Are  
Used.

New York correspondence:  
Newsies in fur trimmings and fur gar-  
ments is found chiefly in especial favor  
for squirrel furs, and in the employment  
of small fur bands in designs. Fur trim-  
mings somehow seem to convey more of a  
suggestion of comfort than they usually  
do, and at the same time are as potent as  
ever toward a look of stylishness. All

styles are in. Thin colored camel's hair  
coats and dresses would look well in  
the next season, and for them the buttons  
should be silver. Last year dark blue  
checked serge and squirrel, and a very  
rich silk will recall.

Fur and lace constitute a combination  
in millinery that is very striking and fresh  
new. Sable, ermine, baby lamb and  
squirrel are the favored furs for hat trim-  
mings. Bands of squirrel with fresh lace  
and white chiffon form one stylish hat,  
while another has sable belt and mag-  
enta red velvet crown topped by a para-  
dise spray of the same color. Soft felt  
hats and silky henners look well with a  
touch of fur added, and no great care is  
needed to avoid a look of excessive  
weight.

Long, short and three-quarter coats  
beautifully trimmed with fur, either in  
collar, cuffs, stole fronts or bands are  
numerous. Handsome light cloths, silks,  
Persian and Dresden silks and broad-  
brims.

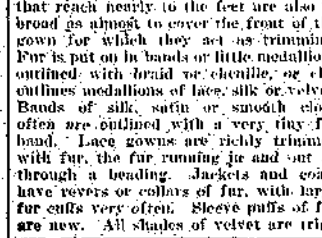


STYLISHLY FUR TRIMMED.

shades and qualities of fur are used,  
though squirrel is the leader of all. It is  
not particularly pretty, but looks well  
on almost all shades of cloth, velvet or  
silk. And all gowns, whether for street,  
home, evening or reception wear, may be  
trimmed with fur. Dull red cloth of not  
a very dark shade looks especially well  
trimmed with brown or black fur.

Velvet is especially favored when fur  
trimmings. A dark gray velvet hat with  
the skirt edged with a broad band of light  
gray fur, above which was a passement-  
erie of green and black chenille, was very  
handsome. A dark gray velvet hat with  
the skirt edged with a broad band of light  
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the skirt edged with a broad band of light  
gray fur, above which was a passement-  
erie of green and black chenille, was very  
handsome.

Neck scarfs are as flat as ever, very  
broad and hung almost to the foot of the  
skirt. Most of them are elaborately  
trimmed with fur tails and heads. Chiffon  
in white, light blue and black with fur  
combined makes very handsome neck ac-  
cessories. The fur is cut in small pieces,  
which seems extravagant, but the effect  
is stunning. Muffs seen this year to  
have reached the limit of size. Many  
are trimmed with large bands of satin  
ribbon. Coat, muff and hat often match,  
but the combination is an extremely cost-  
ly one. All shades of velvet are trim-  
med.



SHAPES FASHIONABLE FURS TAKE.

used with fur, while silk in the dark  
left to right, a squirrel stole cape, a chin-  
illa coat with collar revers and a hat with  
goats, silks, satins, laces and velvets.  
White broad-bos trimmed with dark  
brown or black furs is striking and sty-  
lish. Black lace or black cloth trimmed  
with light furs, such as gray and white,  
is handsome, and black chiffon over white  
is another swaggar combination with fur.  
Tobacco and Russian blouse coats are the  
favored models in fur-trimmed jacket and  
skirt combinations.

Three stylish fur-trimmed models are  
pictured here. For the first, sage green  
sibeline and Alaska sable would be suit-  
able. The buttons should be showy, pref-  
erably.

ly one. The furs sketched here are, from  
left to right, a squirrel stole cape, a chin-  
illa coat with collar revers and a hat with  
goats, silks, satins, laces and velvets.  
White broad-bos trimmed with dark  
brown or black furs is striking and sty-  
lish. Black lace or black cloth trimmed  
with light furs, such as gray and white,  
is handsome, and black chiffon over white  
is another swaggar combination with fur.  
Tobacco and Russian blouse coats are the  
favored models in fur-trimmed jacket and  
skirt combinations.

New laces are very heavy and in vari-  
ous shades of cream and ecru. Silk lace  
is stylish, and ecru and silk make  
pretty combinations. Two or three vari-  
eties of lace may be used on one costume  
and they need not match in color. Black  
and white laces often are employed, and  
it trimmed or outlined with fur, make a  
handsome combination for light cloth  
and skirt combinations.

Patronize those who advertise.

## JOKES BUDGET.

THE USUAL PRACTICE.

"If wealth were mine, I'd head him  
say."  
"The world should praise my generous  
way."  
But when at last wealth sought his  
door,  
He looked it up and look'd for more,  
—Washington Star.

**ATTRACTIVE.**  
"How can you love him? Why! his  
father butchered cattle for a living!"  
"I know. But his father's son has  
\$3,000,000!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

**HEROIC REMEDIES.**  
"They claim that peritonitis is a  
cure for appendicitis."  
"I suppose that's on the same prin-  
ciple that beheading is a sure cure for  
squinting!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**HIS WORTH.**  
Naggsby—You say Trighdor is more  
trouble than he's worth. I haven't  
found him much trouble.  
Waggsby—Neither have I.—Los  
Angeles Herald.

**QUITE FRIENDLY.**  
"When I want to borrow a dollar I  
never go to a friend," he said, as if he  
were leading up to something.  
"Ah! well," replied the other, ex-  
tending his hand, "let us be friends."  
—Yonkers Statesman.

**THE FIRST IMPRESSION.**  
Mrs. Xtreme—"What do you think  
of my new rainy-day skirt, dear?"  
Mr. Xtreme—"Is that a rainy-day  
skirt?"  
Mrs. Xtreme—"Certainly!—What did  
you think it was?"  
Mr. Xtreme—"A ruffle on your  
waist."—Harper's Bazar.

**THE AMENDMENT.**  
Wantano—Here, read over this fea-  
ture of the proposed character amend-  
ment and tell me what it means.  
Dunno (after reading it carefully  
eleven times)—It means that in any  
case of emergency the Board of Edu-  
cation may employ or remove any  
teacher or head of department if it  
can.—Los Angeles Herald.

**HIS LITTLE JOKE.**  
"Yes," she said, "my new recipe I  
get hold of by looking in my cookbook.  
Why do you ask?"  
"I thought you might like to have  
this bill for your Paris gown I paid  
today. That's a good receipt for  
French dressing, you know," said her  
husband, chuckling idiotically.—Phila-  
delphia Press.

**RIGHT IN STYLE.**  
Friend—What a perfectly lovely  
dress you wore last evening! The  
very latest Parisian style, too, only  
received two days ago. Your dress-  
makers must be wonderfully quick.  
Where did you get it made?  
Miss Bangum—My grandmother found  
it in her great-grandmother's old  
trunk.—New York Weekly.

**ONE OR THE OTHER.**  
"More bequests do not in my judg-  
ment constitute philanthropy," said  
the man who makes fine distinctions;  
"the man who goes out among his  
neighbors with an open purse for the  
needy and a word of cheer for the  
afflicted he is a philanthropist."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum;  
"he is either a philanthropist or an  
office-seeker."—Washington Star.

**AN OVERWORKED PHRASE.**  
"I've got it at last!" exclaimed the  
playwright, excitedly.  
"What?"  
"An idea for a melodrama."  
"Some new situation?"  
"No. This is a negative idea. I'm  
going to write a play in which nobody,  
as he cringes beneath the scathing  
words of the hero or heroine exclaims,  
"Don't say that!"—Washington Star.

**A FLIPPANT QUERY.**  
"Do you think," said the bright  
young woman, "that people write best  
when they derive their inspiration  
from personal experience?"  
"Undoubtedly," answered the ear-  
nest literateur. "Why do you ask?"  
"I was wondering whether the per-  
son who wrote it is always the darkest  
just before dawn" was in the habit of  
staying up all night.—Washington Star.

**SWEET AMENITIES.**  
Tess—I met that pompous Mrs.  
Jorkins on the street today, and I was  
so mortified. You see her name was  
right on the tip of my tongue—  
Jess—But you couldn't think of it,  
eh?  
Tess—Not that at all. The trouble  
was I hurried right out. "How'd'y do,  
Mrs. Jorkins?" when I might have  
said "Sourkins," "Porkins" or something  
else to make her mad.—Philadelphia  
Tribune.

**ELLIPTICAL HUMOR.**  
"Oh, I beg your pardon?"  
"What for?"  
"Taking the chair you were about  
to occupy."  
"But I wasn't going to take that  
chair."  
"I beg your pardon for begging your  
pardon?"  
"No; you did exactly right in beg-  
ging my pardon if you thought you had  
offended."  
"Then I beg your pardon for begging your  
pardon."—Chicago Tribune.